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**Kembangkan "Life Skill"
UPN Kembali Raih Hibah
Diknas**

**Dua Mahasiswa UPN Jadi
Relawan**

Informasi KAMPUS



Pelayanan Perpanjangan
SIM oleh POLRES Sleman
di UPN "Veteran"
Yogyakarta



Pertandingan Persahabatan Bola
Basket Dalam Rangka
Kunjungan SMA TNH
Mojokerto Ke UPN "Veteran"
Yogyakarta

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PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY

By: Hikmatul Akbar*

Parliamentary is a kind of democracy system (besides the presidential one) as everybody knows in Indonesia. But not everybody knows about this system. Actually we can't just say it's a kind of democracy, it is more like to be a governmental system. It is



system where executive body and legislative body stand together, creating and implementing law. It's different from presidential system that most of us know, the one that we use in Indonesia. As this system appears in another level of organization, we need to know more about this parliamentary democracy.

What is Parliamentary Democracy?

We can trace back the model of parliamentary system to the Middle Ages in Britain, when the lords, earls, princes, knights and other nobles refused the unlimited power of the king. Magna Charta stated this early system of representative democracy, separated power and representative body.

The parliamentary system in Britain actually was not stated in constitution. But the practice of this system in Britain became role model of all the parliamentary system in the rest of the world. Indonesia uses this system in several years of Soekarno's regimes. This system appears in Indonesia also as the impact of federation system, Dutch rules, and parties in Indonesia. Everyone wants to be shared. Every party needs to be heard. All groups want to hold the power. And the result was, we closed this system in 1959 with the presidential decree.

Other countries also use this system for their government, for example our neighbors Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand, and also Australia. Other countries are Japan, Philippine, India and Pakistan. Far beyond in the Europe we have Britain, Italy, Netherland, Spain, and many others. Germany, France and Finland also practice this system, even though with some level of difference. But the same thing for all is they lay the power in one body, which is the parliament.

Parliamentary system focuses all the power in parliament. Head of state lay out side the parliament and have no power on politic (or he has to stand above all political struggle). While the head of government lay in the hand of Prime Minister, who elected by the parliament. And the executive members (ministers and secretary) normally recommend the Prime Minister but have to be approved by the parliament. In short, we can say the parliament system is the system where people elected their representation and this representation choose the government among themselves. Thus executive and legislatives lay in one body, or we can say that the executive is just a committee of legislatives.

Of course there is some variation about the application of this system. Several states add in the power of the King inside the parliament, thus the voice of parliament can be affected by the King, several other leave out that power. There is also variation of the cabinet system. Some countries insist that the cabinet should be Member of Parliament, some other not. Those who don't take the cabinet from parliament called 'extra parliament cabinet'. It's also about the election system that can make one parliament system different than the other. Normally, members of parliament are elected by the people through the list of candidate delivered by Parties. And the Prime Minister is elected by the Parliament. In the other hand, some countries elected

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Prime Minister directly from the people, even though that candidate of Prime Minister is recommended by the party.

Parliamentary versus Presidential System

Now, as we practice the presidential system in Indonesia, we need to know what is the different between the Parliamentary and the Presidential system. Other than variation mentioned above, the basic character of parliament system is the present of Prime Minister. And then we can assume all the state with Prime Minister is using Parliamentary system. But in the other side not all the state with the President is the Presidential system. We have to know the position of the President, whether it's just as a head of state which means it's a parliamentary system, or also as the head of government which means it's the presidential system.

We can trace back again, Malaysia with PM Abdullah Ahmad Badawi is Parliamentary, Singapore with PM BG Lee is Parliamentary, Thailand with PM Thaksin Sinawatra (before toppled down by General Sonthi) is parliamentary, Australia with PM John Howard is parliamentary, and United Kingdom with Tony Blair is parliamentary, and so on, and so on.

Indonesia with SBY as President is Presidential, United States with President George Walker Bush is Presidential, Brazil with President Lula da Silva is Presidential, and Mexico with President Felipe Calderon is Presidential and so other countries. We have to remember in this case, the President played as a head of State and also as the head of government.

Is that only the different? No, we have to consider that the presidential system normally has another branch of government which is legislative and judicative. That two branch are independent one another and also to the executive branch. While in the parliamentary system, the legislative branch (that is the parliament) stands above the other. That is to say, the focus of power relies in the hand of parliament.

Let's just collect all the differences, the head of state in the parliamentary system is Monarch or President, while in the presidential system is President. The head of government in the parliamentary system is Prime Minister versus President in the presidential system. The member of executive in the parliamentary system appointed by Prime Minister from parliament, but the one in the presidential system act as the secretary of President. That is to say also, the executive is members of Parliament in the parliamentary but not in the presidential system.

The special thing in parliamentary is executive can dissolve parliament while in the presidential system can't. But in the other hand, the parliamentary don't have fix term for the executive while the presidential system has. The parliament check the executive sometimes in the parliamentary but never in the presidential (they just have coordination meeting, but the president don't have any responsibilities regarding the parliament). It is also we know already that there's no focus of power in the presidential system but we have parliament as the focus of power in parliamentary system. The difference also comes to the parliament that controls its own business in the presidential but not in the parliamentary system.

After we know all the difference, now we just can conclude, where are we? Do we stand in the parliamentary system, or in the presidential one? This republic stand in presidential one, it's clear. What about the other institution? What about this province, our district, sub district or our village, and what about our university? Is everything standing on presidential system? Or we just kind of mix both of the system? Or actually we practice the other system?

Could we check?

Talking about this republic, we don't know really want to understand about the governmental system. We did practice parliamentary system long time ago, from 1950 until 1959. We know that we're now applying presidential system and we don't have to make a comparison to the parliamentary one. Malaysia is not applying the same system as us, and also Singapore and Thailand.

We don't have to bother looking for the check and balancing system of the governmental institution on that countries neither we have to judge the parliament that doesn't do their check and balancing duty. Normally as the Prime Minister is also the head of the party (or the Coalition) that control the parliament, the checking system is just come from inside the party, while the opposition stands on critics. It is the ruling party that decides whether the government makes good policies or bad policies, not the opposition. It is the ruling party that decides whether the Prime Minister should be replaced or not. In this way, of course, the oppositions have to wait for another election to replace the government, and also to replace the policies.

Tindaklanjuti Kerjasama, Exxon Mobil Kunjungi UPN

Sebagai tindak lanjut dan realisasi kerjasama antara Ditjen Migas Kementerian Energi Sumberdaya Mineral (ESDM) dengan UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta, Rabu (28/2) Exxon Mobil menyelenggarakan kunjungan ke UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta. Kunjungan diterima oleh dosen Jurusan Teknik Geologi Dr. Hendaryono di ruang transit lantai dasar Gedung Jenderal Sudirman (Rektorat) Kampus Condong-catur.

"Maksud dan tujuan kunjungan Exxon Mobil adalah menindaklanjuti kerjasama antara Ditjen Migas dengan UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta", ujar Hendaryono seraya menambahkan, di samping itu, juga untuk mengetahui prospektif masa depan mahasiswa Jurusan Teknik Geologi UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta dalam bidang minyak dan gas bumi.

Dalam kesempatan tersebut, rombongan dari Exxon Mobil menyempatkan diri mengunjungi dan menyaksikan laboratorium-laboratorium di lingkungan Fakultas Teknologi Mineral (FTM), khususnya laboratorium di Jurusan Teknik Geologi dan Jurusan Teknik

Perminyakan. Selama kunjungan ke laboratorium rombongan dipandu oleh Dekan FTM Dr. Ir. Sari Bahagiarti K., M.Sc. bersama dengan Prof. Dr. Ir. H. Bambang Prasthisto, M.Sc. dan Ir. Joko Soesilo, M.T., jelas Hendaryono. (Humas & Hukum).



Sesungguhnya orang-orang yang bertaqwa bila mereka ditimpa was-was dari syaitan, mereka ingat pada Allah, maka ketika itu juga mereka melihat kesalahan-kesalahannya (Q.S. AlAraf 201 – 202).